

*United States Court of Appeals
for the Second Circuit*



**APPELLANT'S
REPLY BRIEF**

75-6061

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

B

ANTHONY A. BERSANI,)
Plaintiff-Appellant)
)
)
)
v.)
)
)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
Defendant-Appellee)

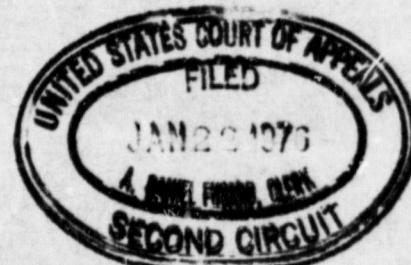
APPEAL FROM A JUDGMENT AFTER
TRIAL OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT
OF NEW YORK

REPLY BRIEF FOR THE PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT

SHELDON G. KALL
Attorney for Plaintiff-Appellant
3522 James Street
Syracuse, New York, 13206

TO:

GILBERT E. ANDREWS
ELMER J. KELSEY
JEFFREY S. BLUM
Attorneys
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20530



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In the United States Court of Appeals
For the Second Circuit

No. 75-6061

Anthony A. Bersani,

Plaintiff-Appellant

-vs-

United States of America,

Defendant-Appellee

Reply Brief for the Appellant

The Statement of the Issue Presented and Statement of the Case
shall be relied on as hereinbefore presented in the prior briefs.

Argument

In reply to Appellee's brief, I would merely call attention to the Court that the brief very ably details the government's case as sufficiently holding appellant as a responsible party; however, it offers nothing more than conclusory statements that appellant willfully failed to collect and pay over withholding taxes within the meaning of the statute. A search of the record will show a lack of evidence introduced at trial, and appellee's brief fails to indicate enough evidence to uphold the trial judge's decision.

In determining the question of what is "willful", I would ask the court to consider the case of In the Matter of Thomas Levin vs. Norman F. Gallman et al, a decision by the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, 3rd Judicial Dept. in New York, handed down on November 20, 1975. Although the case pertains to state tax statutes and is not binding on this court, I feel the decision deserves some consideration since it relies on Federal cases and the statute in question is also based on Federal Statute(see pg.2d the Court's decision). I have included at the end of this brief a copy of the decision for the court's attention. The crux of the decision is to define "willful" as requiring "an intentional failure to comply with the law". (See page 3 of the court's decision). If this definition is accepted, it is all the more obvious that the government did not meet its burden in the trial below, and that the Hon. Edmund Port's decision must be reversed.

Conclusion

The judgment of the District Court should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

SHELDON G. KALL
Attorney for Appellant

November 20, 1975.

25357

Copy of In the Matter of THOMAS LEVIN, Petitioner,
vs. NORMAN F. CALLMAN et al, Constituting the
State Tax Commission, Respondents.

Determination annulled, and petition granted, with costs.

Opinion per SWEENEY, J.

GREENBLOTT, J. P., KOREMAN, MAIN and REYNOLDS, JJ., CONCUR.

STATE OF NEW YORK
APPELLATE DIVISION

SUPREME COURT
THIRD DEPARTMENT

In the Matter of THOMAS LEVIN,)
Petitioner,)
-against-)
NORMAN F. GALLMAN et al., Constituting)
the State Tax Commission,)
Respondents.)

Argued, October 23, 1975.

BEFORE:

HON. LOUIS M. GREENBLOTT, Justice Presiding,
HON. MICHAEL E. SWEENEY,
HON. HAROLD E. KOREMAN,
HON. ROBERT G. MAIN,
HON. WALTER B. REYNOLDS,
Associate Justices.

PROCEEDING pursuant to CPLR article 78 (transferred to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial Department by order of the Supreme Court at Special Term, entered in Albany County) to review a determination of the State Tax Commission which denied petitioner's request for a redetermination of deficiency.

JOHN J. MULLALLY, for petitioner, 128 Pine Street, Brooklyn, New York 11208.

LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ, Attorney-General (John Forner and Ruth Kessler Toch of counsel), for respondents, The Capitol, Albany, New York 12224.

OPINION FOR ANNULMENT

SWEENEY, J.

Petitioner was president of Allcrete Corporation, (hereinafter Allcrete), a domestic corporation engaged in the business of construction and installation of concrete foundations, paving site work, and similar construction activities. On January 31, 1966 petitioner filed a semiannual report showing employee income taxes withheld in the amount of \$3,986.10. No check for that amount was remitted. Subsequently, a hearing was held and respondent determined that petitioner was personally liable for such withholding taxes pursuant to subdivision (g) of section 685 of the Tax Law. The instant proceeding was instituted to review that determination.

Initially, liability is imposed on the employer for a nonwillful failure to pay over the taxes withheld. (Tax Law, §685, subd. (f).) Ultimate liability on the person obligated to collect and pay over such taxes arises as a penalty only where his failure to do so is willful. (Tax Law, §685, subd. (g).)

The issue presented is whether petitioner's conduct in not paying over such withholding taxes was willful within the meaning and intent of section 685 of the Tax Law. Our research fails to produce any New York case construing the term "willful" as used in section 685. We do find several Federal cases, however, and since the statute in question was patterned after a Federal statute, we may look to the Federal cases for guidance. (See Matter of MacLean v. Procaccino, 80 Misc 2d 931).

At the outset it should be noted that the penalty imposed by this statute is civil, not criminal. In the latter context "willful" is generally construed to mean an act done with evil motive, bad purpose or corrupt design. (Wilson v. United States, 250 F. 2d 312.) In construing "willful" as used in a similar Federal statute, one court stated, "it is necessary that the person involved voluntarily, consciously and intentionally pay creditors instead of the United States at a time when he knew that making such payments would produce a preference." (Newsome v. United States, 301 F. Supp. 757.)

From an analysis of these and other Federal cases, together with the statute in question, we are of the opinion that the Legislature did not intend that the State be required to prove evil motive in order to establish willful conduct, but intended voluntary and intentional acts, with knowledge of the consequence. Mere nonpayment, in and of itself, however, is not, in our view, sufficient to establish willfulness, nor do we believe the Legislature so intended. As applied to the omission of a statutory duty, the word "willful" does not apply to mere inadvertence, but to an intentional failure to comply with the law. (Ballentine's Law Dictionary (2d ed.).) Each case, nevertheless, must be assessed in light of its own peculiar facts and circumstances.

The instant record establishes that prior to January 31, 1966, the Lawrence Concrete Corp. (hereinafter Lawrence), in an effort to obtain a share of the concrete market, financed the operation of petitioner's corporation at a loss; that when Allcrete needed money Lawrence loaned it to it; that petitioner, as president of Allcrete, caused the January, 1966 return to be filed; that there was no money available at that time to pay over the taxes withheld; that petitioner expected the money to be attainable at a later date; that shortly after the return was filed Lawrence notified Allcrete that it would not supply further funds; that Allcrete thereafter became a "constructive bankrupt"; that at no time after the return was filed did Allcrete receive monies for the payment of such taxes; that petitioner knew the corporation made the deductions during the period involved and that the monies were meant to be turned over to the State. The record, however, does not demonstrate that the corporation paid any other creditor after the date of the tax liability involved. Furthermore, it is significant that respondent found petitioner not guilty of fraud or bad motive.

It is fair and reasonable to conclude from a reading of the entire record that respondent's finding of willfulness is based solely on the ground that petitioner knew that the withholding taxes were to be paid to the State and he failed to do so. To hold that such was willful conduct renders the word "willful", as used in this statute, superfluous and meaningless. Viewing this record as a whole, therefore, we are persuaded that petitioner did not willfully fail to pay the State the monies withheld by Allcrete. Consequently, he is not subject to the penalty imposed by subdivision (g) of section 685 of the Tax Law and the determination, therefore, must be annulled.

The determination should be annulled, and the petition granted, with costs.